Exhibit 2: Draft List of Conservation Practices

Proposed Conservation Practices for Santa Barbara County and San Luis Obispo County Permit Coordination Programs		
Issue	**Conservation Practice**	**Description**
Runoff and non-point source pollution coming from fields/farms **Practices 1-8 primarily address this issue**	***1. Access Roads (560)***	This practice would be used to improve existing travelways to reduce soil erosion, minimize the frequency of grading, and provide safe passage for moving livestock, produce, and equipment. This practice is used only on existing access roads, not to construct new roads.
	2. Diversion (Upland Flow Interceptors) ***(362)***	This practice assists in the stabilization of a hillside by reducing the length of slope, thereby reducing sheet and rill erosion and eliminating gullies. This practice reduces the amount of sediment and related pollutants delivered to surface waters. This practice does not result in a change in volume of flow or flow reduction to surface waters. This practice does not involve the diversion of water from a waterway.
	3. Filter Strip ***(393)***	A strip or area of vegetation for removing sediment, organic matter, and other pollutants from runoff and wastewater. This practice is used on cropland at the lower edges of fields adjacent to streams to remove sediment and other pollutants from runoff. Installation often requires soil manipulation to remove surface irregularities and prepare for planting.
	4. Grassed Waterway ***(412)***	This practice controls runoff by shaping or grading natural or constructed channels and planting the area to grass. Grassed waterways may reduce erosion in areas of concentrated flow (e.g., gullies) and result in the reduction of sediment and substances delivered to receiving waters. Grassed waterways may also be used to move runoff from agricultural lands into riparian or wetland areas or move excess runoff from ponds to riparian areas. Grassed waterways will not divert water out of the natural sub-watershed.
	5. Irrigation System & Tailwater Recovery (447)	A planned irrigation system in which all facilities used for the collection, storage, and transport of irrigation tailwater for reuse have been installed. This practice may be applied as part of a conservation management system to conserve irrigation water and improve offsite water quality. This practice applies to recovery systems such as pickup ditches, sumps, pits, and pipelines.
	6. Sediment Basin ***(350)***	Basins constructed to collect and store debris or sediment. Sediment basins will trap sediment, sediment associated materials, and other debris and prevent undesirable deposition on bottomlands and in streams. Basins are generally located at the base of agricultural lands adjacent to natural drainage or riparian areas; sediment basins will not be constructed in a stream channel or other permanent water body.

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	7. Structure for Water Control ***(587)***	Water control structures would serve to properly convey overland flow or concentrated water flow into a drainage or under a road, for example, as part of improvement designs for access roads (560). By controlling the velocity of water running through an area, this practice reduces erosion and prevents downcutting of stream channels. This practice applies to permanent structures needed to control the elevation of water and to modify water flow to provide habitat for fish, wildlife, and other aquatic animals. This practice may be used to replace or retrofit existing culverts that are either not functioning properly or are a barrier to fish passage. The placement of new culverts, when environmentally beneficial, is also covered.
	8. Underground Outlet ***(620)***	A conduit installed beneath the surface of the ground to collect surface water and carry it to a suitable outlet. This practice is typically, although not always, associated with a sediment basin. Excess surface water generated by farmland on steep terrain can be collected and conveyed to a sediment basin by installing pipe safely buried underground.
Erosion and sediment coming from unstable streambeds and banks **Practices 9-14 generally address this issue**	***9. Channel Stabilization*** ***(584)***	Stabilizing the channel of a stream with suitable structures. This practice applies to stream channels undergoing damaging aggradation or degradation that cannot be reasonably controlled with upstream practices (establishment of vegetative protection, installation of bank protection, or by the installation of upstream water control measures). Grade stabilization structures, when required, will be designed to produce a stable streambed favorable to wildlife and riparian growth. Projects that involve installation of grade stabilization structures in fish bearing streams are not covered by this program. In non-fish bearing streams, this practice may be utilized to remove accumulated sand or sediment that have caused the channel to become plugged due to a large storm event or bank failure. This practice would not be used for routine maintenance involving dredging of a waterway.
	10. Clearing and Snagging ***(326)***	Removing snags, drifts, or other obstructions from a channel. This practice is used to prevent bank erosion by eddies and to increase the flow capacity of a channel by improving its flow characteristics. Special attention is given to restoring or improving habitat for fish and wildlife and maintaining channel and stream bank stability. This practice may be used to remove non-native vegetation in a stream channel. This practice is not used for routine flood control purposes.
	11. Critical Area Planting ***(342)***	Planting vegetation such as trees, shrubs, vines, grasses, or legumes, on highly erodable or critically eroding areas. This practice is used to stabilize the soil, reduce damage from sediment and runoff to downstream areas, and improve wildlife habitat. The resulting vegetation cover is expected to reduce the amount of soil nutrients washed into surface waters or leached into ground water.

		This practice may also be used to plant riparian buffers, and to re-establish riparian corridors to improve habitat conditions for aquatic and terrestrial fish and wildlife.
	12. Grade Stabilization Structure (410)	A structure built into a gully or stream to control the grade and prevent headcutting in natural or artificial channels. This practice refers to rock, timber, or vegetative structures placed to slow water velocities above and below the structure, resulting in reduced erosion. This practice also involves earthmoving to reshape the area impacted by the stream or gully. This will decrease the yield of sediment and sediment-attached substances and improve downstream water quality. This practice will not be installed in fish bearing streams.
	13. Obstruction Removal (500)	This practice would be used to remove obstructions from a waterway when they prevent or hinder the installation of conservation practices or otherwise adversely affect the environment. Types of materials to be removed include concrete, asphalt, structural steel, trash, rock, wood, or old bank protection (e.g. pipe and wire revetment), that no longer serves its intended purpose. Unwanted vegetative material such as hedgerows and non-native invasive species are included in the practice.
	14. Stream Bank Protection (580)	Using vegetation or structures to stabilize and protect banks of streams against scour and erosion. Stream banks are protected primarily by vegetation or biotechnical means to reduce sediment loads causing downstream damage and pollution, and to protect adjacent land from erosion damage. Any use of rock in stream bank protection would be designed and installed to allow water to be conveyed in a stable manner, and not result in erosion to adjacent banks or to the streambed or banks upstream or downstream from the treatment area. Rock or rock rip-rap will be used only when vegetative or biotechnical treatments cannot provide the required level of protection (based on standard hydraulic and other calculations) and will only be used between the toe and the top of the normal high water mark.
Erosion, sediment, and other non-point source pollution coming from degraded riparian areas; degraded fish and wildlife habitat **Practices 15-19 generally address these issues**	***15. Pipeline (516)***	Use of a pipeline buried underground for conveying water from a source of supply to points of its use. This practice is used to shift livestock to constructed water sources and away from streams. This practice is designed to reduce bank erosion, sediment yield, and manure entering watercourses. Occasionally, a pipeline may cross a stream; when this is necessary, pipelines will not be installed in areas where high quality riparian habitat would be impacted.
	16. Pond (378)	This practice serves as part of a grazing management system to provide alternative water sources for livestock away from sensitive riparian areas. This practice would reduce soil erosion and sedimentation, improve riparian habitat quality, provide long-term riparian habitat protection, and improve livestock water availability. For purposes of this program, this practice

		will have two components: restoration and maintenance for existing ponds (***both counties***) and construction of new ponds (***Santa Barbara County only***). Restoration of existing ponds and new pond design will be coordinated with and approved by the CA Dept of Fish and Game, USFWS, and NMFS. New ponds will only be considered if a landowner has a valid water rights permit. Obtaining water rights permits is beyond the scope of this permit coordination program and will be the responsibility of individual landowners.
	17. Restoration and Management of Declining Habitats (643)	Restoring and conserving rare or declining native vegetated communities and associated wildlife species. This practice is used to restore land or aquatic habitats degraded by human activity; provide habitat for rare and declining wildlife species by restoring and conserving native plant communities; increase native plant community diversity; and management of unique or declining native habitats. This practice may be used to remove invasive plant species in sensitive resource areas in order to improve the quality of the adjacent aquatic habitat. This practice may also include other rangeland practices that would protect riparian habitat quality and benefit red-legged frogs and tiger salamanders, such as cross-fencing and stock water development in upland areas.
	18. Stream Crossing (578)	A stable structure constructed across a stream to provide access for people, livestock, equipment, or vehicles. This practice would improve water quality by reducing sediment, nutrient, organic, and inorganic inputs to the stream and by reducing stream bank and streambed erosion. This practice will be used to replace existing structures, not to construct new stream crossings.
	19. Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (395)	Maintain, improve, or restore the physical, chemical, and biological functions of a stream. This practice is used to provide suitable habitat for desired aquatic species and diverse aquatic communities; and to provide channel morphology and associated riparian characteristics important to aquatic species. This practice applies where habitat degradation limits survival, growth, reproduction, and/or diversity of aquatic species relative to the potential of the stream. Adjoining riparian corridors will be managed with diverse native vegetation providing ecological benefits including stream temperature moderation, stream bank stability, and flood attenuation.